

application, then such extensions of time are hereby petitioned under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a), and any fees required therefor (including fees for net addition of claims) are hereby authorized to be charged to our Deposit Account No. 19-0036.

Amendments

In the Claims:

✓
Please cancel claims 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 42 and 43 without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter contained therein.

✓
Please substitute the following claim 57 for the pending claim 57:

D₁
57. (Thrice amended) A method of alleviating pain which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an effective dose of the agent according to Claim 1 by a route selected from the group consisting of intrathecal, subcutaneous, and epidural routes, thus alleviating pain.

✓
Please add the following new claims 63-70:

D₂
63. (New) An agent, for the treatment of pain, that comprises:- a galactose-binding lectin; a light (L) chain or an L-chain fragment of a clostridial neurotoxin, which L-chain or L-chain fragment includes the active proteolytic enzyme domain of the L-chain;

and a translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain; wherein the galactose-binding lectin, L-chain or L-chain fragment, and translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain are linked together by a covalent bond; and wherein:

- D2
- (a) the lectin has been obtained from *Bandeirea simplicifolia*;
 - (b) the lectin is of bacterial origin;
 - (c) the lectin has been contacted with an enzyme, and retains an ability to bind to an oligosaccharide structure having an exposed galactose or N-acetyl-galactosamine residue;
 - (d) the lectin has been contacted with a modifying chemical, and retains an ability to bind to an oligosaccharide structure having an exposed galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine residue; or
 - (e) the lectin protein has an amino acid insertion, deletion, or substitution when compared with the polypeptide sequence of the corresponding native lectin protein, and retains an ability to bind to an oligosaccharide structure having an exposed galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine residue.

64. (New) The agent according to Claim 63, wherein the lectin has been obtained from *Bandeirea simplicifolia*.

65. (New) The agent according to Claim 63, wherein the lectin is of bacterial origin.

66. (New) The agent according to Claim 65, wherein the lectin is obtained from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

67. (New) The agent according to Claim 63, wherein the lectin has been contacted with an enzyme, and retains an ability to bind to an oligosaccharide structure having an exposed galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine residue.

68. (New) The agent according to Claim 63, wherein the lectin has been contacted with a modifying chemical, and retains an ability to bind to an oligosaccharide structure having an exposed galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine residue.

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69. (New) The agent according to Claim 63, wherein the lectin protein has an amino acid insertion, deletion, or substitution when compared with the polypeptide sequence of the corresponding native lectin protein, and retains an ability to bind to an oligosaccharide structure having an exposed galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine residue.

70. (New) The agent according to Claim 69, wherein the nucleic acid coding for the lectin protein has a nucleotide deletion, insertion or substitution when compared with the nucleic acid sequence coding for the corresponding native lectin protein.
